# This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The cunning of the fox is as murderous as the violence of the wolf, and we ought to guard equally against both.—Thomas Paine.

WHOLE NO. 1440 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 28, NO. 47


## $4,000 MINIMUM ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME IS GOAL OF A. F. OF L.

**Industry Operated at Capacity With Output Properly Distributed Would Achieve This Desirable Result.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—United action by labor, Government and industry to operate our productive machinery at its full capacity and distribute the production equitably would make an annual income of $4,000 or more possible for every family in the United States with "higher incomes for those in responsible positions," the American Federation of Labor declared in its "Monthly Survey of Business."

Holding that the $4,000 annual income could be achieved through the creation of mass markets capable of purchasing the output of mass production, the Federation suggested the establishment of a Federal commission to make a "thoroughgoing study of the nation's consuming needs" and the necessary methods of production and distribution to realize the $4,000 goal.

**Starvation in Midst of Plenty**

In a terse but strong indictment of the shortsighted policy applied by those who own and operate the means for the production and distribution of wealth under our present industrial set up the Federation declared:

"The captains of industry created mass production, but they could not build up a mass market able to absorb the production of high powered industry plants. Therefore, our plant has never been used to capacity, and we

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*(From November 14 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)*

## ROOSEVELT NAMES TRACY TO ATTEND LIMA PARLEY

**President of A. F. of L. Electrical Workers' Brotherhood Included in Group to Accompany Secretary of State Hull to Pan American Conference.**

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt appointed Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as one of the delegation of eleven selected to accompany Secretary of State Hull to represent the United States at the eighth International Conference of American States, which is to begin December 9, at Lima, Peru.

In a radio broadcast here, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, who is also a member of the U. S. delegation, said the major objective of the Lima conference is to strengthen the bonds of co-operative cultural and defensive action and maintenance of peace among the democracies of the Western Hemisphere.

Speaking on a series of programs arranged for short-wave distribution in Latin America to counteract the effects of propaganda broadcasts from Nazi, Fascist and Soviet Union Sources, Mr. Berle described the Lima conference as one happy event arising among the "great many unhappy events that have happened in foreign affairs during the last few months."

*(From November 14 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)*

## LEWIS'S REPORT TO C. I. O. IS A FRAUD, GREEN DECLARES

**Membership Claim of Over Four Million Is Shamelessly Padded; Financial Statement Is a Mysterious Assemblage of Figures Designed to Conceal the Truth; Peace Statement Falsifies the Facts.**

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, characterized as a palpable fraud from beginning to end the report of John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to that dual and secession group which opened its "first constitutional convention" to set up a permanent organization in opposition to the A. F. of L. at Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 14.

Lewis's claim of a C. I. O. membership of over 4,000,000 was a falsified figure used to build up a paper total, and the claimed income of over three and one half million dollars during three years was wholly unreliable because it did not disclose the sources that provided this alleged fund, Mr. Green said.

In addition, the A. F. of L. chief declared Lewis's assertion that the Pittsburgh convention of the C. I. O. secessionists would forward unity in the labor movement was an absolute falsification of the facts.

The text of Mr. Green's statement follows:

**Filled With Misleading Claims**

"It is clearly evident from an examination of the report of the chairman of the C. I. O. to that organization's first convention that his accounting to the membership for the last three years is a fraud.

"No patent medicine literature ever contained more sweeping and misleading claims than this report.

"It constitutes a deliberate attempt to deceive the members of the C. I. O. and the public. Apparently the leaders of the C. I. O. have been driven to desperation by their failures in the organizational field and on the political front.

"After three years the C. I. O. cannot or dare not submit a straightforward

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## Tidewater Oil Employes Vote Against the C. I. O.

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board announced the dismissal of the petition for investigation filed by the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Association of the Pacific Coast, a C. I. O. affiliate, seeking certification as bargaining representatives for the unlicensed personnel on tankers operated out of Pacific Coast ports by the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, San Francisco.

The action of the Labor Board was based on a secret ballot run-off election which resulted in 12 votes for the C. I. O. union and 22 votes against it.

## Textile Workers Union, Six Thousand Members, Is Chartered by A. F. of L.

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, announced the issuance of a Federal Labor Union charter to a textile workers union with 6,000 members in Providence, Rhode Island.

The union comprises eight locals banded together in the Providence and Woonasquatucket Valley Wool and Worsted Workers District Council. It formerly was affiliated with the C. I. O.

Commenting on the issuance of the new charter, Mr. Green said:

"This step is only the beginning of an intensive organizing drive being conducted in the textile industry in every part of the country by the National Council of Textile Unions, recently formed by the American Federation of Labor.

"In the next few weeks we expect to sign up 10,000 to 15,000 additional textile workers in New England who formerly were affiliated with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. Similar progress is reported by our organizers in the Middle-Atlantic and Southern textile centers.

"From every quarter we have received reports that the textile workers are thoroughly dissatisfied and disillusioned with the C. I. O. The T. W. O. C. is rapidly disintegrating. We can offer the textile workers of the country the union protection they need. We invite them to join our organization."

## Copper Company Workers Vote Against CIO Union

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The National Labor Relations Board dismissed the petition filed by Local No. 392, International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, seeking investigation and certification of collective bargaining representatives for employes of the Utah Copper Company and the Kennecott Copper Corporation at their Arthur and Magna mills, Salt Lake County, Utah.

The Labor Board based its action upon the result of a secret ballot election held at Magna, Utah, which resulted in 282 votes for the union, 666 against, with 27 challenged and 2 void ballots, a total of 977 voting from among 992 eligible employes.

## Wire Messengers Held to Wage Law

**Administrator Andrews Denies Request of Telegraph Companies to Exempt 20,000 Employes; Present Wages Ranging From Less Than 10 to 24 Cents an Hour Must Be Raised to 25 Cents Limit.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, refused the application of a number of telegraph companies for exemption of about 20,000 messengers from the minimum wage provision of 25 cents an hour. The application was made by the Western Union Company, the Postal Company and All America Cables.

**Administrator Has Exemption Power**

The basis of the companies' applications was Section 14 of the Act which provides:

"The Administrator, to the extent necessary in order to prevent curtailment of opportunities for employment, shall by regulations or by orders provide for (1) the employment of learners, of apprentices, and of messengers employed exclusively in delivering letters and messages, under special certificates issued pursuant to regulations of the Administrator, at such wages lower than the minimum wage applicable under Section 6 (which is 25 cents per hour up to Oct. 24, 1939) and subject to such limitations as to time, number, proportion and length of service as the Administrator shall prescribe. * * *"

**Leiserson Disapproves Application**

William M. Leiserson, of the National Mediation Board, who was designated to hear the application, concluded that it was a plea for the approval of the present rates of pay of messengers ranging from below 10 cents to 24 cents

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*(From November 14 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)*

## LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LEAVES THE C. I. O.

**Executive Board Denounces As "Ruinous Dualism" Lewis's Scheme to Establish His Secessionist Group As a Permanent Organization in Opposition to the American Federation of Labor.**

Washington, D. C.—The general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in session here, ended the union's affiliation with John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization and refused to send delegates to the C. I. O. convention . Pittsburgh, Pa., called by Lewis to form the C. I. O. dualists into a permanent organization in complete opposition to the American Federation of Labor. The I.L.G.W.U. has a membership of 250,000. Its president is David L. Dubinsky.

**Opposed to Dualism**

The general executive board based its action on the ground that it was opposed to dualism in the labor movement and was therefore unable to take part in the formation of a national organization designed to compete with the American Federation of Labor.

Pointing out that the Ladies' Gar-

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## GROCERY WAREHOUSEMEN STANDARDIZE PAY RATE

**Agreements Negotiated by A. F. of L. Union in Pittsburgh Also Include 44-Hour Week and Paid Vavations.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Wages, hours and conditions of employment for grocery warehouse employes are rapidly becoming standardized in the city of Pittsburgh, through the efforts of United Grocery Employes Union No. 20541, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The union members have utilized the methods of mediation and arbitration to bring about a standard scale for each classification of work in warehouses.

A recent arbitration award given at the hands of Phillip Chappell, Commissioner of Conciliation, United States Department of Labor, brought the wages and conditions of the Jesse C. Stewart Grocery Company employes up to the standards of all other organized houses in the Pittsburgh district.

The union won every demand in the arbitration, by simply asking for the rates it had already established and refraining from making demands in ex-

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*(From November 14 issue of A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)*

## NAZI PERSECUTION OF JEWS CONDEMNED BY A. F. OF L.

**Green Declares Victimization Decreed by Hitler's Totalitarian Government in Germany Is Barbarous and Brutal.**

Washington, D. C.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor denounced in scathing terms the action of Adolph Hitler's Nazi Government in Germany in depriving 500,000 Jews in that country of their political and civil rights and levying a tax penalty on them of $400,000,000 as punishment for the action of a maniacal Polish Jewish refugee for murdering Ernst von Rath, secretary of the German Embassy in Paris.

"I cannot express the deep sense of horror I experienced over the treatment accorded Jewish people in Germany," Mr. Green said. "It is shocking to one's sense of justice.

"It seems inconceivable that at this period in the development of modern civilization the Jewish people should be subjected to such inhuman treatment as press reports indicate.

"In the name and in behalf of the millions of members of the American Federation of Labor I register my vigorous protest against the barbarous and brutal treatment accorded the Jewish people in Germany."

## TEXAS LABOR MOVEMENT REPORTS FINE PROGRESS

**Twenty-Five Local Unions Affiliate With State Federation of Labor in One Month.**

Austin, Texas (AFLWNS).—Although the officials of the Texas State Federation of Labor are not shouting the news from the housetops, they are nevertheless greatly pleased with the onward march of trade union organization according to the policy and principles of the American Federation of Labor in the Lone Star State.

Harry W. Acreman, executive secretary, reports that 25 local unions affiliated with the Federation during October. Following is the list of the new affiliates classified by towns: Longview, butchers, bricklayers; Sweetwater, painters; Beaumont, building service employes, longshoremen, hod carriers, meat cutters; Port Arthur, typographical union; Dallas, operating engineers; Corpus Christi, plumbers, truck drivers, iron workers; Marshall, electrical workers, barbers, plumbers, printing pressmen; San Antonio, operating engineers (two locals), office employes; Houston, barbers, beer drivers, drain layers; El Paso, State employes; Amarillo, flour mill workers.

## Reciprocal Trade Pacts Menace Brewing Industry, Says Ornburn

**Secretary-Treasurer of Union Label Trades Department Tells Brewers That Importation of Beer and Similar Products Made by Cheap Foreign Labor Injures Wage and Hour Standards of American Brewery Workers; High Taxes Are Also Deplored.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

The prosperity of the brewing industry in the United States and the high labor standards enjoyed by brewery workers are seriously threatened by low tariffs on brewery products resulting from reciprocal trade agreements, I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, told the recent convention of the United States Brewers' Association at New Orleans, La.

He also expressed the conviction that if the present reciprocal trade agreement policy of the Government is continued, with its inevitable larger market for foreign products in the United States, it will seriously injure not only American workers but also American farmers.

**Low Tariffs Injure Brewery Workers**

"At the present time the brewing industry is faced with the possibility of having lower tariffs placed on beer, stout, ale and porter, through reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations," Mr. Ornburn said.

"It is difficult for some of us to understand why an administration that adopts a policy, on the one hand, of encouraging labor organizations and high standards of wages and hours, will, on the other hand, encourage a reduction of duties so that low-paid foreign labor can compete in the American market.

"If these products are allowed to be imported without sufficient protection for American wage earners, the employers cannot pay the American wages that have been established by labor unions. We hope the Administration will be consistent in its policy of helping American workers and will not let down the bars to foreign competition.

"While the amount of importation, in ratio to domestic production, may

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## OIL AND GAS PRODUCTS FIRM SIGNS AFL PACT

**Agreement Negotiated for Employes of Sterlington, La., Plant Includes Wage Increase, 40-Hour Week and Vacations With Pay.**

Sterlington, La. (AFLWNS).—The strong influence exercised by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in securing improved employment conditions is well illustrated in the agreement negotiated by Federal Labor Union No. 21739 with the management of the Imperial Oil and Gas Products Company's five units high grade color and rubber carbon black plant here. The main offices of the company are in Pittsburgh, Pa.

According to Sidney Simpson, secretary of the A. F. of L. union, the ex-

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## STATE LABOR OFFICIALS BACK WAGE-HOUR LAW

**Legislation Conference Pledges Cooperation in Enforcement and Urges Enactment of State Laws Supplementing the Federal Act—Child Labor Amendment and Workmen's Compensation for All Workers Favored.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—The Fifth Annual Conference on Labor Legislation convened by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, pledged full cooperation in the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The resolution adopted by the delegates, most of whom are State Commissioners of Labor, followed addresses by Elmer F. Andrews, administrator of the law, and Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The delegates declared that they would report to the division of wages and hours situations that appeared to be violations of the law; would provide the division with lists of low-paid industries and establishments; aid in distributing official rulings, and in referring complaints and requests for information to the division.

Miss Lenroot, who explained the

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## Big Organization Drive Planned By Hotel and Restaurant Employes

**Militant Campaign by A. F. of L. Affiliate With 200,000 Members Is Expected to Completely Unionize the Catering Industry.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America is preparing for an immense organizing campaign in the catering industry, Robert B. Hesketh, general secretary-treasurer of the organization, announced in a statement issued here.

Explaining the scope and purpose of the campaign, Mr. Hesketh said:

"At the 29th biennial convention held in August of this year, the Vice-Presidential District Plan was adopted. This is conceded to be the most progressive step taken in many years and bids fair to completely unionize the catering industry.

"The new district plan has already shown satisfactory results.

"Our International Union has been foremost in opposing the un-American anti-labor legislation which was undertaken by the anti-labor organizations on the Pacific Coast.

"Organizing is being revived in the Southern States and as a result we look forward to educating many of the workers in that locality in the value of organization. Those workers who travel to Florida for the winter season will be greatly benefited by the increase in the minimum wage and shorter work hours in that State.

"This International now has a membership in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand, with affiliated locals in all parts of the United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii. The Union House and Bar cards, as well as the working buttons, are in prominence in most all of the first class hotels and other catering establishments throughout the country.

**"Our organization has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor since April 24, 1891, and has paid over a million dollars in death benefits to beneficiaries of its members since August 1, 1902."**

## L. I. RAILWAY WORKERS VOTE FOR AFL UNIONS

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The employes of the Long Island Railroad Company voted overwhelmingly for the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, Helpers, Roundhouse and Railway Shop Laborers as their representatives in negotiating agreements for the company in an election held under the direction of the National Mediation Board.

Employes eligible to vote included the crafts or classes of machinists, their helpers and apprentices, and powerhouse employes and railway shop laborers. The Machinists Association received 122 votes against 53 votes for the Brotherhood of Railroad Shop Crafts of America, Pennsylvania System, and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers received 69 votes to 22 votes for the Brotherhood of Shop Crafts of America, Pennsylvania System.

The election was held under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

The International Association of Machinists and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers operate through the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor.

## International Longshoremen's Association Named Bargaining Agent for 36 Companies

**Labor Board Action Follows New Orleans Election in Which the A. F. of L. Affiliate Overwhelmingly Defeated the C. I. O. Group.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

New Orleans, La.—The National Labor Relations Board has certified the International Longshoremen's Association, A. F. of L. affiliate, as the exclusive bargaining agency for longshoremen employed by nineteen companies, clerks and checkers employed by fifteen companies, and banana handlers employed by two companies in the New Orleans docks.

The certification followed the recent election held by the NLRB in which 2,100 voted for the A. F. of L. union and 600 voted for the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, the C. I. O. affiliate dominated by Harry Bridges, charged with being a member of the Communist Party. The voting was done by individual companies.

The International Longshoremen's Association was named bargaining agent for the employes of the following companies:

Agwi Lines, Inc., Atlantic & Gulf Stevedores, Inc., Alfred LeBlanc, Inc., Coastal Freight Handlers, Inc., East Gulf Stevedoring Co., Inc., George H. Kent & Sons, Inc., J. P. Florio & Co., Inc., Lykes Bros.-Ripley Steamship Co., Inc., Luckenbach Gulf Steamship Co., Inc., Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc., Metropolitan Stevedoring Co., Inc., New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., Plant Line Stevedoring Co., Inc., Ryan Stevedoring Co., Inc., Standard Fruit & Steamship Co., T. Smith & Sons, Inc., and United Fruit Co.

The I. L. A. was certified as the bargaining agency for clerks and checkers for the following companies:

Agwi Lines, Inc., Coastal Freight Handlers, Inc., Gulf Ports Service Corporation, Lloyd Brasileiro Co., Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc., New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., Pan-Atlantic Steamship Corporation, Ross & Heyn, Inc., Strachan Shipping Co., T. Smith & Sons, Inc., Texas Transport & Terminal Co., Inc., and Waterman's Steamship Corporation.

The A. F. of L. unit was named bargaining agency for banana handlers employed by the United Fruit Co. and the Standard Fruit Co.

## Pan-American Labor Conference Called To Meet in Havana, Cuba, Next Year

**International Labor Organization Says Meeting Will Discuss Problems Affecting the Workers in All American Countries.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Geneva, Switzerland.—The International Labor Organization has accepted an invitation from the Cuban Government to convoke a second Regional Conference of American States in Havana late next year. The Conference, which will discuss labor problems affecting the Americas, will be similar to the one held in Santiago, Chile, in January, 1936. It is expected to meet either in November or December, and should last about a fortnight.

All of the New World countries, including Costa Rica, the only one not a member of the ILO, will be asked to attend. Delegations will include representatives of Workers and Employers, as well as of Governments.

The invitation to hold the Conference in Havana was extended to the Governing Body of the ILO, at its regular Fall meeting held recently in London, while the Governing Body was considering the effect to be given resolutions adopted by last June's session of the International Labor Conference. One of these resolutions urged the convocation next year of a new Conference of American States.

Speaking on behalf of his Government, Senor Guillermo de Blanck y Menocal, Cuban Minister in London, promised that ample facilities would be placed at the disposal of the Conference. He added that, as an old friend and admirer of the ILO, he found great personal satisfaction at the prospect of a more intimate collaboration by his Government in the work the Organization is doing.

Justin Godart of France, chairman of the Government Group of the Governing Body; Hans C. Oersted of Denmark, chairman of the Employers' Group; and Leon Jouhaux of France, speaking on behalf of the Workers' Group, all urged acceptance of the invitation. So did Frederick William Leggett, British Government representative, Carter Goodrich, United States Government representative, and the representatives of various Latin American countries.

Mr. Goodrich, on behalf of the United States Government, expressed its "warm gratitude" for the invitation, and its "keen interest in participating in the forthcoming Conference to the fullest possible extent."

## WASHINGTON TERMINAL MEN FAVOR AFL UNION

**Big Majority Lines Up For Electrical Workers Brotherhood As Collective Bargaining Agent.**

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS.)—Seventy-seven out of 101 electrical workers, helpers and apprentices, employed by the Washington Terminal Company here, favored the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, operating through the Railway Employes Department of the American Federation of Labor, as their representative for collective bargaining purposes, according to a check made by Mediator O. F. Carpenter of the National Mediation Board. The Board thereupon designated the Electrical Workers Brotherhood as the representative of the employes.

## LEHIGH CEMENT COMPANY SIGNS UNION AGREEMENT

**Contract Negotiated by A. F. of L. Cement Workers Union With Mitchell, Indiana, Firm Provides 40-Hour Week, Seniority Rights and Paid Vacations.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

The agreement recently finalized between United Cement Workers Local No. 21045, affiliated with the National Council of United Cement Workers, American Federation of Labor, and the Lehigh Portland Cement Company at Mitchell, Indiana, achieved a result visioned 24 years ago by the organized cement workers.

The great importance of the agreement is recognized by William Schoenberg, president of the National Council of Cement Workers, who said he considered it "one of the greatest achievements of the Council."

The history of the struggle to organize the Mitchell plant and the outstanding features of the agreement are told by Toney Gallo, secretary-treasurer of the National Council of United Cement Workers, in the "Voice of the

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## LABOR BOARD EXAMINER ASSAILS COMPANY UNION

**Finds Council Bluffs Street Railway Guilty of Dominating Employes Protective Association Established to Fight A. F. of L. Affiliate.**

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—R. N. Denham, National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner, in an intermediate report recommended that the Council Bluffs Street Railway Company, Omaha, Neb., disestablish the Employes Protective Association, which the examiner found to have been "company dominated," according to a statement made public here by the Labor Board.

The examiner also recommended that the company re-employ or restore denied rights and privileges to a total of 239 employes from among those who struck on April 20, 1935, and who were refused employment or deprived of substantial rights upon re-employment subsequent to July 5, 1935, in course of unfair labor practices found to have been committed by the company.

The labor controversy dates back to 1933 when the Amalgamated Associa-

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## International Labor Office Records Ratification Of Marine Labor Conventions by the U. S.

Geneva, Switzerland (AFLWNS).—The International Labor Organization announced that it had recorded the ratification by the United States Senate of five conventions adopted by the International Maritime Labor Conference held here in 1936. It was the first time American ratifications had been received.

The five accords were:

1. On the eight-hour day aboard merchant vessels and on the minimum personnel required for the eight-hour day.
2. On paid vacations for sailors.
3. On the obligations of the shipowners in case of illness or accidents involving seamen.
4. On the ranks and capacities of officers.
5. On the prohibition of work to boys under 15 aboard ships.

## Woll Sponsors Group to Aid the Victims Of European Totalitarian Governments

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Plans for formation of a nation-wide organization, with international representation, to relieve and defend persecuted peoples in Europe were announced here by Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

"I am acting upon the urgent request of a number of groups and individuals," Mr. Woll said, in a statement issued prior to his return to New York City, where he resides.

"With the ghastly outbreak of unprecedented persecution in Germany these requests have been repeated in the most emphatic manner," Mr. Woll continued. "I cannot ignore them and I am not inclined to ignore them. No person can turn a deaf ear to the demand for help.

"At the earliest possible moment I shall invite representatives of several groups to meet with me, so that we may launch an organization having a scope and strength adequate to deal with the situation. We shall, I am sure, prepare to offer relief to persecuted peoples and to re-locate them if and where possible. Already I have asked associates of mine to investigate all the possibilities as to re-location of refugees. I am taking steps also to form contacts in Europe.

"I am sure our organization when formed will offer support and relief to all persecuted groups, opposition to all oppression and a constant battle in behalf of democracy as against its enemies of the right and left. Our support will be given without regard to religion, race or any other line of demarcation. Oppression will be the one signal to call us into action.

"Those who have called upon me include leaders among Jews and Catholics and Protestants alike. It is a privilege to respond to their call and to assure them that there will be no delay in perfecting plans for an effective organization built upon lines strong enough and sweeping enough to be effective in a situation that calls for a really tremendous operation, backed by full energy. I am confident, however, that the American people will do all that is necessary."

## TRANSFER FIRM ORDERED TO REINSTATE EMPLOYES

**A. F. of L. Teamsters Brotherhood Wins NLRB Decision in Unfair Labor Practices Complaint.**

Salisbury, Md. (AFLWNS).—The B. & P. Transfer Company, of Salisbury, agreed to reinstate five employes to their former positions without prejudice to seniority or other rights, in accordance with the decision of the National Labor Relations Board.

Charges against the company were filed with the Labor Board last September by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition to the reinstatement, the company agreed and the Board ordered it to award remedial wages to the five employes, totaling about $230.

The company is engaged in hauling freight between Salisbury and other points on the eastern shore of Maryland, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York City.

# $4,000 MINIMUM ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME IS GOAL OF A. F. OF L.

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have the spectacle of millions on starvation incomes in the midst of a possible plenty."

**$4,000 Plan Explained**

Turning to the method by which the $4,000 minimum annual income may be achieved, the Federation said:

"In 1935-6, we fell short of maximum production by 40 per cent, and nine-tenths of our population lived on incomes of less than $2,000 a year," the Survey of Business declared. "Maximum production rightly distributed means an income of $4,000 for every family, with higher incomes for those in more responsible positions.

"Our American economy can achieve a $4,000 income for every family, but there is no get-rich-quick way of doing this. Nor is there any one panacea that will accomplish it.

"There are a number of steps which will bring us nearer the goal. We have already embarked on the first step: Trade union organization throughout industry and a steady and rapid increase in wages.

**"Productivity Wages" Urged**

"We need to follow this by a new conception of wages: Wages based on producing power with machines.

"The old conception of wages based on human skills and energy alone, is totally inadequate. Workers today are not receiving the wages justified by their power to produce. Productivity wages can be established through collective bargaining by (1) raising wages according to increases in productivity in an industry and by (2) some form of partnership wage which shares excess income equitably between management, workers and investors.

**Consumers' Co-operatives Recommended**

"Secondly, we need to think of ourselves as consumers.

"The consumer is the key man of the power age. His buying power is the gold mine out of which resources for industrial growth must come. Eight out of every ten consumers derive their buying power from wages or small salaries. Therefore the trade union has a responsibility as spokesman for more than three-quarters of all consumers.

"As consumers, however, our concern is not only for income, but also for the lowest possible price and the best possible quality in the goods we buy.

"Consumers' co-operatives are already performing an essential function in controlling quality and price for farmers and for some union members. Their growth is a second measure for increasing buying power.

**Commission on Production and Distribution Suggested**

"Neither of these two measures alone, however, can in the near future break the jam which prevents the free flow of production and consumption.

"It has been suggested that a thoroughgoing study of the nation's consuming needs, followed by a program under democratic methods to get the necessary goods produced, would give private business an opportunity to raise production rapidly with assurance of reasonable profit.

"Such a program, developed by a commission composed of representatives of owners, management and labor concerned in production and distribution, consumers and government representatives, and served by technicians, would conserve the interests of all groups and thus make possible sustained mass production with higher standards of living for all.

"No large industrial concern would approach a year's work without a plan of action; yet our effort as a nation to produce for our people is haphazard and subject to the whims of millions.

"The power age has driven European countries to programs for production, and they have adopted Fascism and Communism. We need to establish a plan of action under democracy before unending depression drives us to un-American methods."

# Reciprocal Trade Pacts Menace Brewing Industry, Says Ornburn

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not be so great in quantity, these imports are a decisive factor in determining wages, the market for raw products, and the retail prices of beer and ale in the United States. What affects the prices naturally affects the purchasing power of all consumers and delays recovery. If this Administration continues to lower the tariffs and allow foreign products to flood our markets, I believe the question of adequate protection for American industry and agriculture will become a vital issue in the next presidential campaign.

"If any administration continues the drastic policy of taxing domestic products to death and at the same time lowering to suicidal levels the tariff duties on foreign products, it will destroy American industry. Until every unemployed worker obtains a job and farmers receive the cost of production for their raw products, our Government should place tariffs high enough on all foreign products to prevent their coming into competition with American producers.

**Taxes Are Too High**

"While the Eighteenth Amendment has been repealed, the prohibitionists have not been asleep. Through restrictions such as taxation and local option in many states and counties of this country, the Drys have gained much ground since the repeal of the Prohibition Act. American labor believes that these taxes should be lowered instead of increased. The federal tax remains at $5 a barrel of 31 gallons, and state taxes range from 50 cents to $6 per barrel, while local retail license fees range from $25 to $1,000. In addition, there are a number of states which levy sales tax.

"Having been President of the Cigarmakers' International Union for several years, I am familiar with the fact that the same offenses in taxation pertain to tobacco. For example, the tax on a package of cigarettes is six cents while the actual cost of labor is only a small fraction of one cent and the farmer does not receive two cents for the tobacco used in the package.

"In the activities which I have outlined, the brewing industry of the United States will always find the American labor movement in full accord with their activities and willing to cooperate with them in any movement to better the conditions of the industry as a whole, and to bring about greater prosperity for the brewers and farmers, as well as the brewing industry.

**Menaced by Foreign Competition**

"Our Government must always be helpful to American industry. In no department of the Government should subordinates be allowed to menace the opportunities of our own industries. American labor fully appreciates the efforts of this Administration to better the conditions of the workers. We believe the President is sincere in his policies, but too often subordinate administrators are placed at the heads of bureaus and commissions who counteract the good that he has done.

"If the State Department of our country attempts a policy which will allow foreign competition to destroy American industry it will also take workers and farmers along with it down the road to ruin. In addition to the United Kingdom there will undoubtedly be automatic reductions of the tariff rates to nearly all countries that ship beer into the United States. Japan, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Netherlands, Denmark, and other countries will desire reciprocal trade agreements and it will be just as appropriate to reduce the tariff duty on beer, ale, porter and stout for them as it may be for Great Britain.

"When in January, 1935, the President reduced the existing duty on beer from $1.00 per barrel to 50 cents per barrel through the recommendation of the United States Tariff Commission, the importations of these products immediately increased. Should there be another reduction in tariff duties, the competition of foreign beer will just about put the brewing industry of the United States out of business."

# LEWIS'S REPORT TO C. I. O. IS A FRAUD, GREEN DECLARES

(Continued from Page 1)

report of paid-up membership or finances. Instead the members and the public get the same old unsupported claims.

**Membership Report Is Padded**

"Who will believe the C. I. O.'s total membership claim of 4,037,877 given in the report? The breakdown by unions discloses the amazing inflation, stuffing and falsification employed to reach this paper total.

"For instance, the membership of the United Mine Workers is listed as 612,113. Yet the last official report of that union gave its membership as 447,824. This included the membership of District 50 which was given in the U.M.W. report as 8,854. But the C. I. O. report lists the membership of District 50 separately, and over and above the U.M.W. membership, as 56,220.

"The Steel Workers Organizing Committee claims 525,612 members in the C. I. O. report. Is there any proof that it has even a mere fraction of that number? The Textile Workers Organizing Committee lists 450,300 members. All our information from accurate and direct sources, indicates the T.W.O.C. has fewer than 50,000 paid-up members.

"As a final example of the general inflation, the 250,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is included in the total. Yet this union has withdrawn entirely from the C. I. O.

"These are just a few instances of the deliberate padding which runs right down the list. It would be too burdensome to analyze them all.

**Financial Report Juggled**

"Then take the financial report. This is mysterious to say the least. The financial accounting of all the activities of the C. I. O. for three years is given on one brief page. It is said a total income of $3,540,358.62 was received by the C. I. O. in the last three years. From what specific sources? Careful scrutiny of the report fails to yield a clue.

"How much of this sum was contributed by the United Mine Workers, the financial angel of the C. I. O.? The report does not indicate. Yet the financial statements of the United Mine Workers Union show it contributed more than $2,000,000 to the support of the C. I. O. and its agencies in the last year alone.

"How about the new affiliated unions which are said to be self-supporting now? The report shows the C. I. O. advanced $1,810,178 to affiliates but gives no breakdown, accounting or explanation.

**Lewis's Labor Unity Statement Falsifies the Facts**

"On the subject of peace, the C. I. O. report says:

"'The first constitutional convention of the C. I. O. is likely to prove one of the most effective steps yet taken in the direction of labor unity.'

"How in the name of common sense can anyone believe such bare falsification of the facts?

"Only a few days ago the International Ladies Garment Workers Union severed all connections with the C. I. O. for this stated reason:

"'The formation of a permanent national union to supersede the C. I. O. would, in our judgment, sharpen the conflict in the labor movement and would create greater obstacles for ultimate reconciliation.'

"We share this view."

# Wire Messengers Held to Wage Law

(Continued from Page 1)

an hour, and that the contention of the companies that considerable reduction of their employes would result from the application of the law was not adequately supported.

With regard to the alleged financial inability of the companies to pay increased wages, Mr. Leiserson said this was "not to be minimized," but he added that neither must the "financial inability of employes to work for wages less than enough to pay occupation expenses and the cost of maintaining health and efficiency be minimized."

**Discharge Threat Minimized**

In addition, Mr. Leiserson said the "mere statement" that discharges of messengers must follow compliance with the 25-cents per hour minimum wage was not proof that opportunities for employment would be curtailed.

Company officials testified that the annual turnover in the messenger staffs was about 300 per cent, and Mr. Leiserson concluded that if the companies were forced to discharge a part of their staffs, those dismissed could find work in other fields just as do large numbers of those who quit their messenger jobs annually for other positions.

**Low Wages, Hazardous Occupation**

In summarizing the low wages and work conditions imposed on the messengers by the telegraph companies, Mr. Leiserson said:

"Eighteen per cent of one company's metropolitan messengers reported themselves as having families fully dependent on them for support and 74 per cent were partially supporting families. Some boys are wholly dependent on their earnings from messenger service for their own support.

"Messenger service is a distinctly hazardous occupation, and between 1931 and 1938 no progress has been made toward reducing the number of accidents serious enough to involve loss of time from employment.

"The wage rates ranging from 24 cents per hour to 10 cents and less, which the administrator is asked to approve or prescribe, are not the 'local going wages,' and not the 'natural level' of labor cost as contended by one of the applicants.

"They are 'goals,' artificially fixed by the companies to yield such earnings as they want their messengers to have.

"Because the telegraph companies are the largest employers of messengers, who also perform various errands and special services, their wage rates tend to become the 'local going wages' and to depress the wages of similar labor to levels below the minimum fixed in the Act."

**"Considering the responsibilities of the messengers for their own self-support or for the support of dependents, their expenses for shoes and bicycles, their occupational hazards, the bench time and the temporary nature of their employment, they are not fairly remunerated for the services they render to the companies when they receive less than 25 cents per hour; and the wages they do get are not sufficient to maintain the minimum standard necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being."**

# LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION LEAVES THE C. I. O.

(Continued from Page 1)

ment Workers' Union originally affiliated with the C. I. O. under the conviction that by so doing it would forward the unionization of the workers in the mass production industries, the general executive board declared that "the traditions and the decisions of the I. L. G. W. U. have always been against a divided labor movement and against dual unionism," adding:

"We have held and hold today that there should be room in the American labor movement for both industrial and craft unions to meet every form of legitimate evolution of labor organization in American industry without dualism and with a minimum or easily adjustable jurisdictional claims.

**Labor Unity Blocked by C. I. O.**

"It was because of this conviction that our union has from the earliest days of its participation in the C. I. O. sought to bring about a reconciliation of the conflicting interests in the labor movement, exploring every possible opening and opportunity for peace.

"It is unnecessary, we believe, at this moment to reiterate in detail the reasons why peace has not up to this time been achieved within the labor movement. We are, however, faced at this moment with the concrete problem of a constitutional convention of the C. I. O., called for the purpose of establishing a permanent national federation in avowed competition with the existing A. F. of L. and with all its affiliated unions."

In line with this conviction the executive board declared that "the formation of a permanent national union to supersede the C. I. O. would, in our judgment, sharpen the conflict in the labor movement and would create greater obstacles for ultimate reconciliation. Traditionally opposed to dualism, we therefore decide not to take part."

**Ruinous to Workers' Welfare**

In emphasizing this position the executive board said "the perpetuation of the division of labor through the existence of two national competitive labor bodies would prove ruinous to the well-being of the workers as well as to the general community.

"The setback suffered by the progressive and liberal forces in the last election is unquestionably due in part to the division in the labor movement.

"We do not believe now, and we never believed, that two separate labor movements are required to achieve the common objectives of labor.

**Seeks Unified Labor Movement**

"We believe now, as we have always believed, that one unified labor organization in this country could and should bring the benefits of organization to all wage-earners in the land, whether in the mass production or the skilled industries, and protect labor against its economic as well as political enemies.

"Being vitally interested in the reconciliation of the two parts of the labor movement, we therefore decide to remain an independent union until peace is established in the labor movement or until it is otherwise decided by a regular or special convention of our union. * * *"

# WAGE HEARING IS SET ON TEXTILE LEARNERS

**Administrator Andrews Seeks Views of Interested Parties on Exemptions From Provisions of Fair Labor Standards' Act.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, announced that applications for learners' exemptions in the textile industry will be considered here at a hearing on November 28 before Merle D. Vincent, chief of the wage and hour division's hearing section.

Various textile trade associations, including Cotton Textile Institute, National Rayon Weavers' Association and National Federation of Textiles, Inc., had requested the hearing so that a determination of the scope of any exemptions allowed might be made.

**Questions Before Hearing**

The hearing will be to determine what occupations in the industry require a learning period; whether it is necessary to provide for employment of persons in occupations requiring a learning period at wage rates lower than the minimum wage applicable under the Act so as to prevent employment curtailment; what the lower wage scale should be if it is found necessary and with what limitations as to time, number, proportion and length of service.

Learner applications will be considered and acted upon on the basis of the needs of employes and employers in the industry as a whole rather than on the basis of needs of individual employes or employers of the industry. Opportunity will be given to all interested parties to present evidence relative to the industry.

The "textile industry" as meant by the hearing notice includes the same branches of the industry as definition of the textile industry issued by the Administrator when the textile industry committee was formed.

# 30 PITTSBURGH BOWLING ALLEYS SIGN A. F. L. PACT

Pittsburgh, Pa. (AFLWNS).—Approximately seventy-five per cent of all bowling alley establishments in the Pittsburgh area have been organized and are now operating under agreements with the United Bowling Alley, Billiard and Recreation Workers Union No. 21440.

The Bowling Alley Owners Association, against whom the union waged a bitter fight all of last year, carrying on two strikes for a period of twenty-one weeks, disintegrated this year and the individual owners signed union agreements willingly.

The union now has signed twenty-eight agreements, covering thirty establishments and approximately four hundred employes. The agreements provide for a minimum wage increase of twelve and one half per cent, seniority rights, overtime rates and conditions of employment never before existing in bowling alleys, and a closed shop, with the employers hiring through the union and a check off system of dues collection.

Organization work is still being carried on in the union and it is expected to have this city one hundred per cent organized in this field by January first, 1939.

Organization work and contract negotiations were conducted by Phillip Whitehead, business representative of the union, assisted by Daniel J. Piper, a member of Federal Labor Union No. 20407.

# OIL AND GAS PRODUCTS FIRM SIGNS AFL PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

ecutives of the company ordered a wage cut sometime ago ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent and increased the length of the work week from 56 to 70 hours.

The company was evidently under the impression that there were plenty of idle men available who would be forced to work for the low wages and long hours in order to live.

Following the wage cut the employes of the company joined the Federal Labor Union and negotiations for an agreement were begun with the result that the contract was signed by the company just five weeks after the entire personnel had paid their initiation fees.

The agreement calls for the reduction of the work week from 70 hours to 40 hours for skilled labor with no cut in wages, a 15 per cent wage increase for semi-skilled labor, a 25 per cent wage increase for common labor, flashlights and batteries for all night men, classification of all skilled labor jobs, and two weeks annual vacation with pay.

The agreement, which runs until October 15, 1939, was negotiated by E. H. Williams, president of the Louisiana State Federation of Labor; Tex Conder, organizer, and the union's committee consisting of W. L. Griffin, Edwin Ballard and Earl Blackstock.

# British Employers Modify Their War Methods Against Trade Unions

**Leeds University Professor Says Recognition of Common Interests of Both Employers and Workers in Business Prosperity Have Developed Saner Industrial Relations.**

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

Machinery for collective bargaining in Great Britain, emphasized by President Roosevelt's Commission in its recent report on labor conditions in that country is described in detail by Professor J. Henry Richardson of Leeds University in the new edition of his work on "Industrial Relations in Great Britain."

Stressing the point that despite the great change in economic conditions that have taken place in Britain during the five years since the first edition of the book was published, few changes were found necessary in bringing it up to date, Professor Richardson finds that "considerable changes of outlook" have taken place, especially in regard to the attitude of employers toward the right of the workers to organize in unions and bargain collectively. He explains:

"The old spirit of bitterness and violence of the nineteenth century resulting from low standards of working conditions, unwillingness of employers to recognize organizations of workers, and often their determination to destroy the unions, is giving place to better mutual understanding. More reliable data are being brought under review during negotiations, there is a greater willingness to face the facts, and, in consequence, the margin of difference between the two sides is being narrowed.

"Experience of the heavy losses to employers and workers caused by national conflicts is teaching the lesson that the technique of the negotiation of pre-war days, when breakdowns usually involved only local stoppages, is not appropriate under present conditions. Above all, there is growing recognition of the common interests of employers and workers in the prosperity of British industry, especially in view of the intensity of post-war international competition. It is upon these common interests both within the undertakings and in the wider field of collective relations that the foundations of industrial peace must be built."

**New Problems Arise**

While acknowledging that many problems, which, in the past gave rise to acute differences and severe conflicts, now present little difficulty, Professor Richardson cautions that the progress of industrial and economic evolution is continually bringing new problems in its train.

"Among those that will continue to be of outstanding importance in the future," he says, "is rationalization in its widest aspects, including industrial reorganization, mechanization, and the relation between industry and finance. Closely associated with the rationalization of industry are the problems of industrial relations involved in the formation of cartels, trusts, and monopolies, both national and international, and in the progress of economic planning.

**Job Instability Considered**

"There is the question of the functions of employers' organizations and trade unions in branches of industry in which the community has undertaken partial or full responsibility and in which the Government or the local authorities determine policy and participate in economic organization and the regulation of working conditions. Support for the extension of State systems for the regulation of labor standards wherever voluntary methods are inadequate is increasing. In some industries the problem of giving statutory authority to the provisions of collective agreements is debated.

"The possibilities of future depressions of trade are gravely considered and there is growing demand that industry and the State should take systematic measures to reduce instability of employment. Although these great issues involve the possibilities of conflict between employers and workpeople, they nevertheless provide a field for the development of closer co-operation."

# LEHIGH CEMENT COMPANY SIGNS UNION AGREEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Union Cement Worker," the official organ of the National Council. Here is Mr. Gallo's story:

**1914 Strike Was Lost**

"In 1914 workers of this plant, many of whom are now members of Local 21045, formed a union organization, and in trying to secure recognition from their company resorted to strike. After months of idleness, these workers were forced to return to work without Union recognition. Although defeated these loyal workers kept their faith, and when the opportunity presented itself last year, they organized into Local 21045.

**Union Certified as Bargaining Agent**

"A battle for recognition was resumed again, and was successfully ended when their case was brought to the attention of the National Labor Relations Board, 11th Region, Indianapolis, Indiana, some two months ago. Following certification as sole bargaining agents by the Board, on October 20, 1938, representatives of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Local Union No. 21045, and the National Council of United Cement Workers started negotiations, which were finalized on October 28th.

**Agreement Provisions Summarized**

"Despite the fact that the Union membership contained a little over the majority of the workers, a very satisfactory contract was negotiated.

"These workers are now thoroughly protected as to wages, employment and promotions. Their job security is guaranteed through seniority rights. Services performed by the workers for the company are to be paid for. Employes reporting for work are guaranteed at least three hours pay. Likewise, when called back to work after leaving the plant, they are assured of at least three hours minimum pay at time and one-half.

"All time worked in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, as well as six holidays, will be paid one and one-half times their regular rate.

"Any employe temporarily transferred to a lower rated job will receive his regular rate of pay, or if transferred to a higher rated job will receive his higher rate. If a permanent transfer is made to a lower rated job, the employe must be given one week's notice, or paid one week's pay at his higher rate.

"One week's vacation pay, granted voluntarily by the company some time ago, is now a definite part of the agreement.

**Disputes Will Be Arbitrated**

"Last, but by no means least, cause for discontent has been eliminated by the section providing for monthly meetings between a committee of the union and the local management. Many questions not satisfactorily settled in these meetings can be carried to the attention for settlement of the higher company officials, with assurance that there shall be no lockouts or strikes while the matter in dispute is being arbitrated."

# STATE LABOR OFFICIALS BACK WAGE-HOUR LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

aims and objectives of the law with relation to child labor prohibition, also received pledges of cooperation from the delegates.

The conference adjourned its three-day meeting after adopting resolutions urging that each State enact legislation to supplement the Federal Wages and Hours Law and putting the administration of apprenticeship labor standards under their own departments.

**Favors Child Labor Amendment**

Each State which has not done so should ratify the Child Labor Amendment, another resolution read, and enact laws supplementing the Wages and Hours Law on child labor prohibition.

Legislation to abolish industrial homework was also urged. The delegates said it was a means of exploiting workers and competing unfairly with those engaged in industry.

The conference favored workmen's compensation laws to cover all workers, proposed that the States administer the premium funds, and that occupational diseases or disabilities be included under such laws. This resolution was amended at the last minute to recommend that agricultural and domestic workers be put under workmen's compensation laws.

Laws looking to the collection of wages for employes who may be victimized by employers, and requiring employers to pay on regular, specified days were approved.

The conference also adopted a resolution asking Miss Perkins to appoint a committee to study the effect on wage-earners of the alleged inequalities in freight rates.

# FIRE FIGHTERS LOCALS FORM CALIFORNIA UNIT

Bakersfield, Calif. (AFLWNS).—The California State Association of Fire Fighters was organized here recently at a meeting attended by members of the International Association of Fire Fighters' locals from all parts of the State of California.

The new organization, which was named "The International Fire Fighters of California," was successfully formed by a 100 per cent attendance of delegates after many years of effort to complete such an organization.

The convention named the following officers: president, M. J. Terry, of Oakland; vice-president, C. N. Turner, of Santa Ana; secretary, S. H. Shawver, of San Diego; treasurer, E. J. Murphy, of Stockton; trustees, C. Minard, of Sacramento, J. J. Hansen, of Santa Ana, and W. Page, of San Jose. The new officers were installed by C. E. Sheets International Organizer, and Daniel Harris, editor of the Kern County Union Labor Journal.

Many resolutions pertaining to the betterment of the Fire Service were adopted, and a very extensive legislative program was mapped out for the ensuing year.

Among those in attendance as delegates were: Local No. 522, Sacramento, C. Minard; Local No. 55, Oakland, M. J. Terry and J. C. Maddock; Local No. 501, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, I. D. Bond and A. I. Copeland; Local No. 456, Stockton, E. J. Murphy and Al Gauger; Local No. 509, Santa Ana, C. N. Turner and J. J. Hansen; Local No. 145, San Diego, G. D. Peterson and S. H. Shawver; Local No. 541, S. F. Salvage Corps, G. C. Douglas; Local No. 188, Richmond, T. J. Hathaway; Local No. 372, Long Beach, H. H. Losh; Local No. 525, Santa Barbara, E. D. Astry and R. C. Mitchell.

# GROCERY WAREHOUSEMEN STANDARDIZE PAY RATE

(Continued from Page 1)

cess of those they expected to receive. Following fast upon the arbitration decision in the Stewart case, other warehouses began to voluntarily sign their new contracts, establishing the standard wage, hours and conditions of employment provisions.

The following rates of pay now apply in all local warehouses:

Shippers, 77½ cents per hour; checkers, order selectors and stockmen, 67½ cents per hour; warehouse labor and car men, 57½ cents per hour.

A forty-four hour week prevails, with payment for six national holidays and a one week vacation with pay for all employes. Seniority rules are in effect, and the warehouses hire all men through the offices of the union.

The contract was negotiated as to working conditions through the Grocers Association and individually as to wage conditions by Phillip Whitehead, business representative of United Grocery Employes Union No. 20541.

# N. Y. DRAFTSMEN RENEW SEXAUER & LEMKE PACT

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—The "Guild-Local 66" of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions, announced the renewal of its contract with Sexauer and Lemke, Inc., of Long Island City, N. Y. Negotiations for the union were carried on by George H. Holland, president and J. Lawrence Raimist, chairman of the Collective Bargaining and Labor Relations Committee.

In addition to the original provisions of the contract, i.e., the payment of union scale of wages, overtime pay, calling on union for new men, use of Union Seal on drawings, sick leave, vacations and holidays with pay, etc., the agreement also provides for the automatic yearly renewal of the contract.

Notice of intended changes in the contract must be made by either party at least thirty days prior to the expiration of the yearly agreement.

# LABOR BOARD EXAMINER ASSAILS COMPANY UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, organized Local No. 1002 among the employes of the company and by February, 1934, represented a majority thereof and requested the company to negotiate a union contract.

**Company Union Established**

Shortly after, according to the report, Assistant General Manager Frank B. Hudson, caused an employe, William Sheets, then earning less than $20 a week, to engage a suite of rooms at the Paxton Hotel under an assumed name, and promote organization of the Employes Protective Association. Sheets testified he was supplied with funds through a petty cash account carried by Edward Hanson, chief clerk of the company. The evidence disclosed that Hudson closely directed the formation and activities of the EPA; that afterwards Anthony Ruebeck, a road officer, became its hand-picked president.

**National Guard Called Out in Strike**

A strike was called on April 16, 1934, which closed down the Street Railway Company. Another strike was called on July 25, 1934. A third strike was called April 20, 1935. Arbitration boards intervened, injunction suits were brought, awards were violated, cars were operated under armed crews and armed guards, 1200 national guardsmen were called out, strikebreakers wounded two picketing strikers and shot a third, an injunction judge enjoined picketing, with the Employes Protective Association working against the strikers.

**Union Files Complaint With NLRB**

Early in 1937 the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America filed a compaint against the company with the National Labor Relations Board, the result of which was the recommendation made by Trial Examiner Denham that the company union be disestablished and that the 239 employes who struck on April 20, 1935, be reinstated, 137 of whom are trainmen and 102 are maintenance and shop employes.

**Reinstatement Recommendations**

With regard to the trainmen Mr. Denham recommended that they be reinstated to their former positions at present rates of pay, with full seniority, pension, insurance and all other rights, and in lieu of back pay (because of the financial condition of the company), taken redress by supplying two complete standard uniforms and payment of the sum of $100 each in cash. If necessary, strikebreakers must be discharged to make room for trainmen.

Because of a different status as regards the maintenance and shop employes the Trial Examiner recommended that these men be offered reinstatement to their former or equivalent jobs immediately, if such jobs were vacant or occupied by employes hired after July 5, 1935, and with discharge of such persons subsequently hired, if necessary.

Where maintenance and shop jobs are now held by persons hired during the strike prior to July 5, 1935, it was recommended that returning strikers are required to be placed upon a preferred list to be the first called for vacancies. Such as are immediately re-employed are to be paid the sum of $200 in cash, while those upon the preferred list each are to receive a smaller sum.

# New Zealand Dairy Farm Workers Win Wage Boost

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

According to press dispatches from Wellington, New Zealand, dairy-farm workers in that country are to receive wage increases following an agreement between the National Farmers Union and the Dominion Ministry of Labor.

Adult workers will receive, under the agreement, a minimum of two pounds, twelve shillings, six pence per week in addition to free board and lodging. This represents an increase of seven shillings, six pence on the previous wage.

The organized labor movement of New Zealand elected a majority of the members of Parliament three years ago, which gave them control of the government. In the recent Parliamentary election, the voters returned the labor government to power.

# INDIVIDUAL LABOR CONTRACTS BANNED

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—Joseph H. Meyer & Bros., manufacturers of artificial pearls, jewelry, etc., here, were ordered by the National Labor Relations Board to disestablish the collective bargaining committee of Joseph H. Meyer & Brothers, Inc., and "to personally inform in writing each of its employes that individual employment contracts with the company will be discontinued as a term or condition of employment and will not be enforced." During the busy season approximately 500 persons are employed at the Brooklyn plant.

# WPA Limits Employment For Workless in Texas

*By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.*

According to press dispatches from Houston, Texas, suspension of assignment of out-of-work persons to WPA projects in the Houston district, including twelve counties, has been suspended.

WPA officials stated that the order does not affect the 6100 jobless workers in the Houston area already on the WPA rolls. It does affect, however, about 670 workless persons who have applied for WPA assignments.

It is estimated that shut-down of WPA projects in the Houston district within the next 30 or 45 days may cause layoffs of as many as 1,000 workers.

Relief heads pointed out that there is no provision in their budget for jobless employables, who are defined as persons able to work if they can get jobs.

# Building Workers Win Pay Raise in Houston

Houston, Texas (AFLWNS).—The difficulties experienced in securing wage increases approved by municipal authorities are revealed in the action of the Houston City Council in its plan for the settlement of the strike of laborers on the new City Hall building project here.

To end the five-day strike the council agreed to reemburse the contractor for the ten-cents-per-hour wage increase voted by the council, the additional amount to be paid when the project was finished "if funds are available."

The contractor refused to pay the increase because of the uncertainty of the final clause in the agreement. Upon the suggestion of A. S. McBride, secretary of the Houston Building and Trades Council, the City Council agreed to delete the clause, leaving a flat promise on the part of the city to reemburse the contractor.

# FRISCO FIBER WORKERS SIGN UP FIVE CONCERNS

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLWNS).—The Corrugated Fiber Products and Envelope Workers Union No. 362, an A. F. of L. organization affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, reports the negotiation of an agreement with five envelope manufacturing companies in San Francisco, establishing the closed shop and one week's vacation with pay for all employes of one year's standing.

Walter J. Turner, secretary of the union, said the union had a record of no strikes. Each division of the union—envelope, folding box and corrugated box—votes on its agreement. If the members favor the agreement it is final. If they favor a strike the question must be submitted to the main body at a special meeting. If the main body supports the action of the division, the union must then secure approval of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

# A. C. & Y. RAIL VOTE WON BY AFL SWITCHMEN

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The Switchmen's Union of North America, A. F. of L. affiliate, won by a close vote the election held by the National Mediation Board to determine representation of yard foremen (conductors) and yard helpers (brakemen) employed by the Akron, Canton and Youngstown Railway Company. Twenty-two employes voted for the Switchmen's Union of North America and 21 for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, not affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Switchmen's Union was designated by the Mediation Board as the representative of the employes concerned in September, 1935, following an election. The recent election re-affirmed the result of the 1935 election. The Board thereupon decided "that no change in representation is desired by these employes."

# AFL Bakery Union Wins Candy Company Ballot

Chicago, Ill. (AFLWNS).—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as sole collective bargaining agency for employes of the Independent Candy Company, of Chicago, excluding supervisory and clerical employes.

The Labor Board based its action upon signatures regarding union membership lists, authenticity of which was admitted by the company.